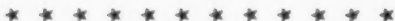
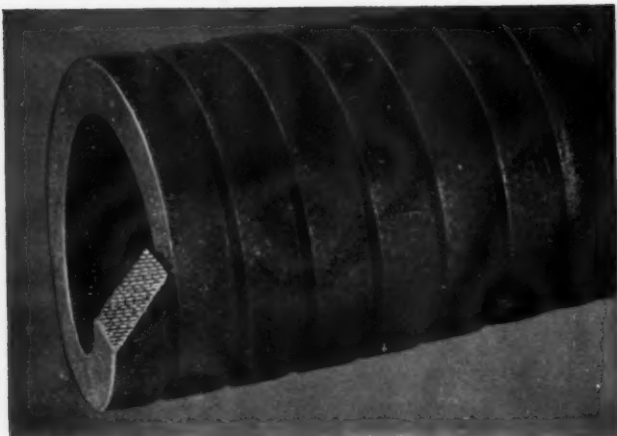


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JUNE 1943

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"ASBESTOS"

FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED
MONTHLY SINCE THAT DATE

BY SECRETARIAL SERVICE
17th FLOOR INQUIRER BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, 30, PENNSYLVANIA

C. J. STOVER, *Proprietor*

A. S. ROSSITER, *Editor*

Entered As Second Class Matter November 23, 1923, as the Post
Office at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Under Act of March 3, 1879

Volume 24

JUNE 1943

Number 12

CONTENTS

| | <i>Page</i> |
|--|-------------|
| POSTWAR PLANNING | 1 |
| Editorials | |
| Fundamentals | 10 |
| Perseverance | 12 |
| Processing Asbestos Fibres (III)—By Albert Allwood | 14 |
| Treating Copper with Asbestos | 16 |
| Asbestos Shingled Church | 18 |
| WPB Correction | 18 |
| Market Conditions | 23 |
| Contractors' and Distributors' Page | |
| Measuring for a Gasket | 26 |
| Building | 26 |
| Publications by "ASBESTOS" | 28 |
| News of the Industry | 29 |
| Raybestos-Manhattan—Annual Meeting | 30 |
| Vermont Aerial Tramway | 32 |
| Ruberoid Makes Asbestos-Cement Pipe | 32 |
| L. R. Hoff—Forty-Three Years with J-M | 34 |
| Edward E. Jones Dies | 35 |
| Patents | 36 |
| Trade Marks | 37 |
| This and That | 38 |
| Current Range of Price | 40 |
| Asbestos Stock Quotations | 40 |

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POSTWAR PLANNING

This discussion is undertaken in the hope that all of us can learn something from the others who take part in it.

When we asked for ideas and opinions on the subject we rather feared that the replies might be in stereotyped form. Far from it! The astonishing feature of the replies was their *diversity*.

Whether, as some believe, too much emphasis is being placed on plans for after-victory, before victory is actually achieved, is a debatable question. Just as it is debatable whether the recent victories in Africa will result in a let-down in war production here or give it impetus.

One thing is certain, in the course of research and experiment for war materials and equipment, many products have been discovered or developed which will be useful after the war. Some of these are being used in war equipment and can be turned to peacetime uses later on, while others are more or less accidental discoveries, products which cannot be made at present because they have no place in the war program, but are going to be very useful later—after victory. In the first class is plastics. At present not even the manufacturers of plastics can begin to predict the multitude of uses to which plastic material will adapt itself. Plastics is a new industry—its potential market is tremendous. Incidentally the future use of plastics is especially interesting to the asbestos industry because many plastics contain asbestos.

There are, in fact, several basic asbestos products, developed for war use, which will find a ready market for other uses, afterwards, but about most of these we must at the moment keep silent. Those which can be mentioned will be described in our pages from time to time.

But this is wandering from the topic of this discussion which is, primarily, the answering of three questions: Is your Company doing any post-war planning? If so, what is being done? What is your Company's attitude on the post-war planning idea? Follow the replies received:

We are doing some post-war planning by doing our

present job better than we have ever done it before, because victory is involved. Post-war planning in its broad economic and social aspects is something for dreamers who don't know what makes "the wheels go round." It is for the planners without a plan.

If victory comes late, it may be too late to save what is left of the fragments of our former individual incentive and free enterprise system.

Further, to experiment and spend too much time on after-war products or estimated after-war markets would justifiably cause a revolting reaction among our workers who have brothers, sons or relatives in the fight. They want all time and effort spent on more and better production of present materials made. If that result aids us or our customers to a better economic or competitive position after the war, good—but it is not nor could it be, a planned result.

Maybe the "more production" theory as the solution of the war may overtake our political planners as the solution for the after-war difficulties as against bounties for less work, less wheat, less hogs, less cows.

*F. E. Schluter, President,
Thermoid Company.*

. . . —

We are glad that you are displaying an interest in the subject of post-war planning.

Our Chairman, G. D. Crabbs, is one of the twelve regional chairmen of the Committee for Economic Development, a private business group headed by Paul Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation, and having on its executive committee and numbering among its regional chairmen many of the most distinguished business men of the country. The movement also has the blessing of Jesse Jones of the Department of Commerce, altho it has no official connection with any government body. You probably have heard or read of its activities. Because of Mr. Crabbs' connection with this movement, our activities have been wholly directed to and in cooperation with the Committee for Economic Development.

We have circularized the heads of all of our manufacturing divisions and all of our sales branches and admin-

istrative heads and have before us now a large number of suggestions for post-war planning from all departments of the business, which we are today coordinating into a program with respect to products, policies, markets, personnel, finances, and all other aspects of the subject. Executive officers of the company are serving as a committee to pass upon the suggestions and to hammer them together into a settled plan, and we expect in the very near future to have our program completely developed, ready to shoot as soon as the restrictions of the war effort are removed.

Mr. Crabbs' activity as Chairman of the Committee for Economic Development in the Fourth Federal Reserve District includes the area of our own greatest activity and we are not only interested on our own account as an operating company, having a great stake in the post-war era, but also we are interested in seeing that the Committee for Economic Development does a good job of organizing industrial efforts to this end and particularly in this district.

*Chas. A. Lambie, Asst. to the President,
The Philip Carey Mfg. Company.*

. . . —

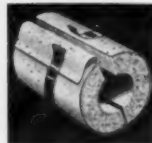
In some respects this matter of post-war planning is still in the formative stage. We have in Canada a committee set up by the Dominion Government to study this whole problem from a national standpoint, and on this committee our company has representation. Action to be taken by us should naturally conform to the findings of that committee and these have not yet been formulated.

In addition to the national aspect the Industry has its own particular problems. As you know, before the war Europe and the Orient were two very important consumers of asbestos and between them provided a large part of the market for our product. Both of these markets are now closed to us, but the wartime demand for asbestos among our allies has taken their place. We don't know what has become of the various agencies in Europe which constituted a distribution system for asbestos, nor do we know what companies will be able to survive the war, but insofar as we can, we are already laying plans for the

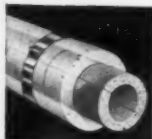
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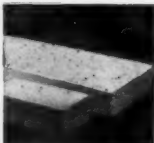


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resumption of business on a world basis. It is not likely that the old system can just be resumed. The possibility is that many of the agencies will have disappeared and in addition new factories are being built in many countries which formerly relied on bringing the finished product from Europe. These countries will continue to manufacture to the detriment of the old manufacturers in Europe.

*R. W. Steele, President,
Asbestos Corporation Limited.*

... —

Before I can intelligently respond to the queries on post-war planning, I would appreciate your sending me the following additional particulars:

1. The exact date on which we will gain our ultimate victory over the Axis powers (including Japan).

2. Whether there will be a negotiated peace or an unconditional surrender on the part of our opponents.

3. Whether the Republican or Democratic Party will be in power in the U. S. A. at that time.

4. Whether we will revert to our customary type of democratic government or be ruled by a form of bureaucracy?

5. Whether the dollar will retain substantially its present value or be subject to a dose of "inflation" and if so, how much?

6. Whether our Government will dominate the labor unions—particularly the C. I. O.—or vice versa.

Upon receipt of your advices in regard to the foregoing, I shall be happy to respond promptly to your letter.

*Herbert Abraham, President,
The Ruberoid Co.*

... —

Sumner Simpson, President of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., at the annual meeting of that Corporation, made the following statement as to post-war planning: "Where there is no vision the people perish, and that applies equally to industry. We have that thought constantly in mind and scan all available fields promising results in new products to manufacture and new raw material substitutes to develop. We deem this both imperative and essential



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thinking in preparation for the post-war period when we may anticipate the keenest kind of competition, and when only the efficient low cost producer can be sure of his place in the sun."

... —

There were other replies whose writers desire their names withheld. One of these says: "In my opinion no progressive manufacturer today, regardless of his product, is neglecting the important job of post-war planning. It is my observation, however, that most of the post-war planning which is being done by conservative manufacturers is of a confidential nature and premature publicity would be extremely dangerous."

And another says: "We have always planned for our Corporation's future and we feel that planning for the post-war period is simply a continuation and an intensification of the future planning we have always carried on as a Corporation activity. Every department and unit in our Corporation is charged with the responsibility of laying plans for its future, both during the war period and for the time after the war is over."

... —

All of these viewpoints are very interesting. If after reading them any reader wishes to express his ideas on post-war planning, send them along and they will be published in July "ASBESTOS."



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FUNDAMENTALS

Discussion of post-war planning reminds us of a story:

"I hear you have been doing very well at school, Alfred," said the fond grandparent, "what is your best subject—reading, writing or arithmetic?"

A look of quiet contempt crossed young Alfred's face as he replied, "Don't be so absurd, grandpa! I produced the best plan for post-war reconstruction."

The post-war plans for the world cannot succeed unless the fundamentals are taken into consideration — for instance, the psychology of the various peoples who are to benefit, or are supposed to benefit, from the plans. The planners must fit into this huge jig-saw puzzle, the ideas, the aims, the desires of the various nations, large and small; they must work out compromises—for inevitably there will have to be compromises—which will be accepted by all.

Unfortunately, perhaps, men are human the world over, no matter of what nationality or creed. Whether the head of a state, the adviser to a king, statesmen, legislators, or just the man on the street—all have their own personal likes and dislikes, their own personal opinions. And nations are composed of human beings, headed by human beings; naturally, they act like human beings. Neither people nor nations can be depended upon to stay in one place like the pieces on a chess board, and be moved at will by someone higher in authority (or by some larger nation) who thinks he knows all the rules of the game.

In most of the Allied Nations it is at least partially up to the public to see that the world planners know the fundamentals and consider them carefully; rather we should say that it is up to US, the people, to see that only those who *do* know the fundamentals are permitted to make the post-war plans, to the end that when the plan is finally drawn up, each of the nations will know and will accept, the role it will play. Cause for dissatisfaction on the part of any one or two or three, will inevitably lead to the disruption of the entire plan—any plan, and the whole thing will have to be done over again, perhaps by us, perhaps by those of a future generation.

We may be wrong, but it seems to us that it is high



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time the world learned to arbitrate its problems, large and small, and to realize that the mere destruction of a lot of hardware, and a lot of helpless men and women, cannot and will not solve those problems satisfactorily. That truth is a fundamental one and should be included in any to-be-adopted world post-war plan.

... —

PERSISTENCY

A policy of consistent persistency often wins out where more brilliant tactics fail.

Perhaps that was why the tortoise won the race instead of the hare.

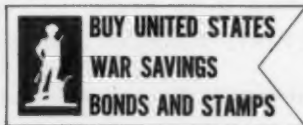
Anyway a little story—a true one—told by the B. F. Goodrich Company, is interesting because persistency was carried to such great length.

Twelve years ago, according to the story, the Manager of Belting Sales, Industrial Products Sales Division of the Company, sent a clipping from the Engineering & Mining Journal to their Los Angeles district manager, telling of the launching of a new copper mining enterprise.

A few weeks ago the dog-eared, yellowed clipping was returned to the Belting Sales Manager, with the message that the entire belting equipment of the plant as it now comes into operation is Goodrich conveyor belt.

Salesmen had been calling on the prospect at fairly close intervals during the entire period, and finally convinced them that their belting equipment should be of Goodrich make and so specified on their orders. The engineering contract was placed last year.

Few of us would have the patience to follow a lead this long—but the story proves conclusively that persistency wins.





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PROCESSING ASBESTOS FIBRES

(In this third article¹ Mr. Allwood discusses some of the common causes of uneven roving and yarn)

One of the difficulties in asbestos spinning is that of obtaining yarns that are uniformly even for size or cut. The greater part of any variation found is caused in the carding process, assuming that the greatest of care has been used in blending the mixture in the preparation department and that the materials used in the blend have been chosen to give the most uniform blend.

A great deal of variation can be caused by the hopper feed not being of good design or not being in good mechanical condition. Any variation caused by the hopper feed cannot be put right afterwards, so great care must be taken to keep all working parts of the hopper in good condition. The scale pan of the hopper is simply a balance and in order to insure accurate weighing it must be as sensitive as possible. On new machines this point is receiving a considerable amount of attention. On old machines the knife edges on which the pan arms rest often become badly worn and the pan is then anything but sensitive.

The delivery of the material into the scale pan must be carefully regulated the full width of the hopper. The attendant must keep the material in the hopper at a uniform height. This is especially important in the case of old-time hoppers which have no shutters to prevent the material falling into the pan after it has received sufficient material to cause the pan to weigh. If the hopper is packed tightly, the spiked lifter apron has the material impaled firmly on its teeth and thus carries a fairly large amount of the material over to the pan, but when the hopper becomes half-empty, the teeth do not pick up quite as much material, and the weighings take rather longer to obtain. The weighings obtained with the half full hopper actually are more accurate because a brush full of material so obtained will be smaller and the pan failing to cut off

¹See February and April 1943 "ASBESTOS" for first and second articles.

the feed will not receive any large extra amount. For an example of the above, a tightly filled hopper may take material to the brush which may weigh two or three ounces, whereas a half-filled hopper may only feed a half ounce per brush full and the pan on falling may receive an extra brush full of two or three ounces in one case against only half an ounce in the other.

The comb which regulates amount of material passing over the spiked lifter apron must be set as close to apron as possible in order to keep amount of material as thin as possible and uniform across the whole width of the card.

Care must be taken that when the pan deposits the material on the feed apron, there is just sufficient—it must not overlap the previous weighing or leave a space between any two weighings.

It is also important that there should be no slip in any of the belts or any other drives on the card.

To keep variation on the roving to a minimum, care must be taken that all strippers are clearing the workers and especially that the fancies are working properly and the doffers clearing the cylinders. It is found sometimes that the roving on a card varies from side to side of the machine. There may be several causes for this and the card must be examined carefully for any faults such as a fancy throwing excessively; an angle stripper not set correctly will sometimes cause variation.

Neps may be caused by the following: overloading or too low a doffer speed; wrong settings; lack of point or roughness of the card clothing; inefficient clearing of the cylinder by the doffer; unsuitable card clothing for the type of material. Correct adjustment of doffer speed will often cure nepping without reducing the production.

Rolling and nepping between the cylinder and the other carding rollers is likely to occur when the workers and doffers are set too far from the cylinder. The inefficient clearing of the cylinder is a prevalent cause of neps. The cylinder teeth become fitted with material and so they cannot comb thru the material when held by the workers, thus producing inefficient carding and making the material neppy and rolled. An overloaded condition of the machine is produced which as described above leads to the forma-

tion of neps and rolled unopened stock. To avoid this undesirable condition, the doffer must be set and speeded correctly and the fancy must raise all the material carried in the cylinder teeth to the surface of the teeth so that the doffer can take it. The fancy should be open in counts and crown strong in the wire and run at the correct speed to raise the material to the surface of the teeth, keeping the cylinder clear.

Clothing on all rollers should be in good condition, that is all clothing should be firm and perfectly smooth, cylinders, workers and doffers should have a good point, and all fancies and strippers should be free from roughness.

TREATING COPPER WITH ASBESTOS

Our attention is called to a patent (No. 2,311,083), granted on February 16, 1943, to Harvey S. Rader, Palmerston, Pa., on the Process of Treating Copper.

According to the claims made, the process increases the resistance of articles made of copper or other metals, to bending. The process comprises boiling the article for a certain period of time in an aqueous bath containing asbestos, magnesium carbonate, potassium nitrate and vinegar.

The inventor, Mr. Rader, tells us that the process works on copper, zinc, aluminum, brass, steel, wood and is also useful for the tempering of tools.

Mr. Rader himself does not exactly understand what change takes place in the metal or what action the mixture has upon the metal, but he states that it is his belief that the heat of the solution opens the grain of the metal so that the active ingredients, "particularly the asbestos," enters into the pores or grain of the metal and brings about not only the improved condition of elasticity and increased resistance to bending, but also forms a protection for the metal which greatly increases its ability to resist corrosion or other change.

Anyone interested may obtain a copy of the patent by writing the Commissioner of Patents, enclosing a dime, and giving the number of the patent, name of the inventor and date on which patent was granted. Data on this patent has been included this month with our regular list of patents granted (see page 36).

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ASBESTOS SHINGLED CHURCH

Aircraft Workers Build in Spare Time

A sturdy group of working men at the Glenn L. Martin aircraft plant have built for themselves, in spare time, a little church of white, asbestos shingle construction. They are justly proud of this edifice, which is 60 feet long and a bit over 25 feet wide.

Much of the construction material came from airplane propeller packing cases donated by the Martin Company, including about 2,000 feet of pine flooring. Nave, apse, belfry, steeple and stained glass windows came in about a hundred sections and were put together by the workers, members of the little congregation.

Besides the main auditorium, there is a basement with two Sunday School rooms, an auditorium and a boiler room.

The church is surrounded by about three acres of grounds which will be landscaped by the members. The cornerstone was laid March 28th, and the first formal service was held Easter Sunday.

Rev. Otto Lehman, the pastor, is a former wood shop worker at the Martin plant, and Daniel G. Blake, chairman of the building committee, is night foreman in the wood shop.

The Asbestos Shingles were used for quick and easy construction, durability and, most important of all, their fireproof qualities.

WPB CORRECTION

Press release WPB-3497, dated May 11, 1943, on Interpretation No. 2, CMP Regulation No. 5A, incorrectly stated that asbestos clothing and other safety clothing are excluded from the definition of maintenance, repair and operating supplies. Such items may be obtained as operating supplies under the provisions of Regulation No. 5A when specially designed and used to furnish protection against specific occupational hazards other than weather.

... —

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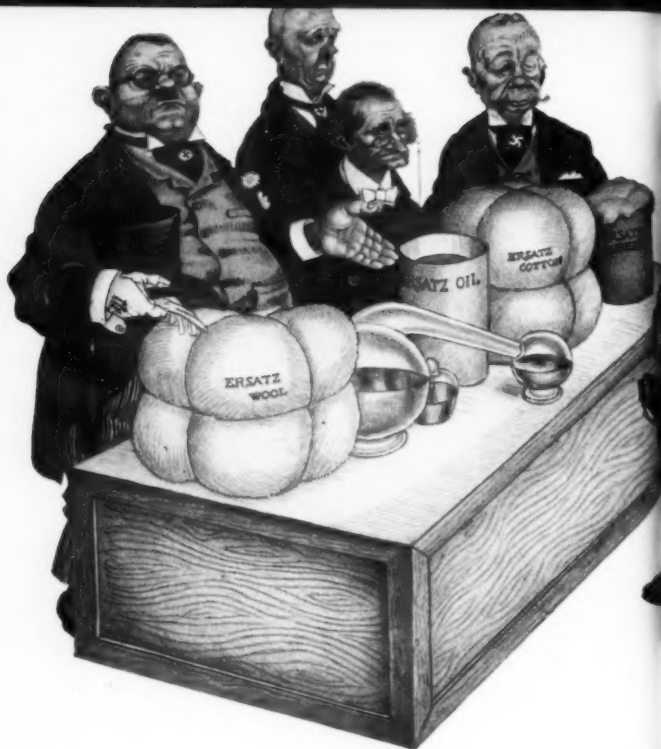
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Asbestos Limited Inc. continues to import and process every type from every country, as it has for the past twenty-five years. If Asbestos figures in your problems of war production, we'll be glad to figure with you, out of our long and specialized experience, without obligation. Our interest lies with yours . . . in speeding Victory.

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SWAZILAND

RHODESIAN
GATH'S MINE
MASHABA

RAW ASBESTOS DISTRIBUTORS

LIMITED

SPOTLAND · ROCSDALE · LANCS · ENGLAND

MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

Business in general continues at about the same pace as in the past several months.

Construction has been severely cut because of the great decrease in war plant building, but at that it is holding up better than was expected; in fact the actual volume during the first quarter of 1943 exceeded the forecast by 3 per cent. First quarter volume of 1943 showed an 8 per cent decrease from the total of the first quarter of 1942. The second quarter is expected to show a less sharp rate of decline, from that in 1942, probably around 7%.

At the time this is being written the coal strike is still with us. It is a disgrace to the country and should be severely dealt with.

The Eastern gasoline shortage is affecting all business adversely and there seems to be no prospect of it clearing up at an early date.

On the whole, however, the war production program is holding up well. The reports from fighting areas and the several victories gained recently should inspire all of us to our highest endeavor.

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

The Canadian Mines are operating at full capacity and with better weather more spinning fibre should be produced. There is still some shortage in long grades of fibre, however, and supplies during 1943 will be none too plentiful. Manufacturers should conserve their stocks as much as possible by any manufacturing technique which can be devised to stretch the supply of long fibre.

It would seem to be an opportune time for the Arizona Mines to move their stocks, but the high prices asked and the non-uniform grading of the material militate against the use of Arizona material.

Prices naturally continue firm on all grades.

ASBESTOS-MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles continue to be in great demand and since the

war program uses all textile production, this condition will probably prevail until victory has been achieved.

Brake Lining. Domestic consumption sales during April increased over last April, and over March 1943, whereas exports decreased from April 1942, but recorded an increase over the previous month. For the four months' total, January to April, inclusive, domestic sales were higher than during the same period in 1942. Exports recorded a decrease.

Paper and Millboard. Volume in these markets has tapered off slightly because of the decrease in war building, altho there is still good demand.

Insulation. High Pressure. This market remains just about where it was last month, at the same high level, with no indication of change.

Insulation. Low Pressure. The Low Pressure market for industrial work continues active. There is practically no jobber work at the present, which has been the condition for some time, but a tendency is now noted toward jobber activity in this market, in the near future, altho' it has not actually developed. Washington seems to be taking a greater interest in consumer goods, the result being that jobbers are now getting requests for more materials than they have in the past.

Asbestos-Cement Products. Some increase has been noted in demand recently for asbestos roof shingles and sidings. Some manufacturers, however, find that the manpower situation has limited their ability to produce to capacity.

The above is a composite of the ideas of various men in close touch with the respective markets. Opinions are welcomed from all readers.

... —

Another good memory test is to try and remember what you worried about yesterday.

WANTED

Used machine to corrugate asbestos paper for aircell pipe covering.
Address Box No. 6B-H, "ASBESTOS," 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia.



The Dependable Standard *Modernized**



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and Mechanical Pack-
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COMPLETE RANGE
OF SIZES AND
THICKNESSES IN
BLOCKS AND PIPE
COVERINGS

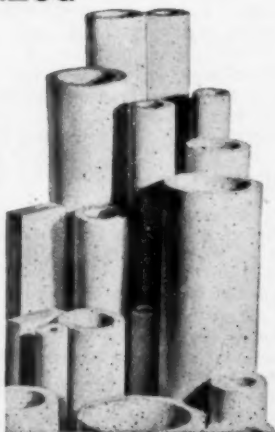


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*Sales Offices in Los An-
geles, Wilmington, and
Oakland, Calif.; distrib-
utors in principal cities.*

*Factories in Emeryville,
San Francisco, and Red-
wood City, Calif.*

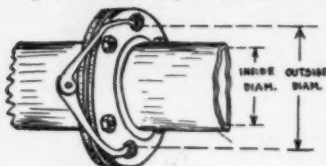
***U.S. Patent Nos. 2,131,374, 2,209,752,
2,209,753, 2,209,754.**



CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

MEASURING FOR A GASKET

Contrary to common belief, it is not necessary to take a flange apart in order to measure for a gasket. Measurements may be accurately made from the outside as indicated by the



accompanying sketch. By means of a pair of calipers take the distance from the inside of one bolt to the inside of the bolt diametrically opposite. This gives the exact outside diameter of the gasket.

For the inside diameter, either measure the inside diameter of the pipe as shown, or consult a handbook giving the inside and outside diameters of standard pipe. The table in the handbook will give the exact inside diameter, and the inside diameter of the gasket should be the same as the inside diameter of the pipe so that no water or gas pockets will be formed.

This method is more accurate and quicker than the procedure usually followed, which is to measure from center to center of the bolts and then subtract the diameter of the bolt.

When ordering gaskets it is usually best to give the "exact" dimensions, particularly the exact distance between bolts, so that the manufacturer can furnish gaskets of the correct size. He may deduct $1/32$ or $1/16$ of an inch, but leave that to the manufacturer; he will know the proper deduction to make.

BUILDING

Construction contracts awarded in the 37 eastern states during the month of April amounted to \$303,371,000, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. This figure represented declines of 11 per cent from the preceding month and of 39 per cent from April of last year.

Last month's construction total represented mixed trends. Heavy engineering contracts, amounting to \$127,723,000, were 4 per cent ahead of March and 25 per cent greater than the contract total for April 1942. Residential building contracts, amounting to \$79,434,000, increased 11 per cent over the preceding month, but declined 51 per cent from April of last year. per cent ahead of March and 25 per cent greater than the contracts, due to a drop in the manufacturing plant contract total



For fabricating non-metallic air ducts, etc., from
Asbestos Cement board, Transite, Masonite and
similar materials

ATLAS ADHESIVE #1770

MANUFACTURED BY

Atlas Supply Co.

4520 High Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Makers of adhesives for cork, Fiberglas,
rock cork and all types of insulation*

WRITE US FOR INFORMATION AND PRICES

from \$145,064,000 in April 1942 to \$40,652,000 last month. New industrial plant construction has been tapering off since the peak was reached last September, when the War Production Board announced that emphasis in 1943 would be on production of war materials rather than construction of new facilities. In spite of this curtailment, it is generally understood that there will be continuing needs for certain specialized types of new plant facilities.

. . . —

It is always better to ask a higher price and have a satisfied customer than use materials and labor which will, in effect, be "chiseling" on your customers.—Building Supply News.

PUBLICATIONS BY "ASBESTOS"

The Asbestos Factbook, a 16-page pamphlet giving in compact form facts concerning origin, locations, uses, analyses, qualities of asbestos. Price 10c a copy.

Canadian Chrysotile Asbestos Corporation, reprinted from May 1943 "ASBESTOS," and including description of method of testing on the Canadian Standard Testing Machine. Price 25c a copy; in quantity (10 or more) 15c each.

Twelve Estimating Tables—the easy way to figure square foot areas of fittings, flanges, pipe covering and cylindrical surfaces, ducts and flue perimeters. \$1.00 a set.

Manual of Unit Prices—for figuring net unit price per linear foot for pipe covering, and per square foot for insulating blocks. Price 30c per copy; in quantity (10 or more) 25c each, plus postage or expressage.

Order any of these from "ASBESTOS," 17th Floor, Inquirer Building, Philadelphia 30, Pa.

. . . —

Asbestos Textile men have shown much interest in the series of articles on "Processing Asbestos Fibres" by Albert Allwood, the third and last one of which appears in this issue.

Mr. Allwood will contribute other articles from time to time and if any of our readers would like to have him discuss some specific phase of Asbestos Textile manufacture, please write us your preference.

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

- E. B. Poulin, Secretary-Treasurer, Asbestonos Corp., Ltd., St. Lambert, Montreal, P. Q., Canada, June 20.
W. H. Dunn, Secretary, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J., June 22.
C. A. Schell, Vice President, Thermoid Rubber Co., Trenton, N. J., June 22.
Charles A. Klaus, Vice President, Thermoid Co., Trenton, N. J., June 24.
A. F. Moore, Manager, Asbestos Department, The Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, O., June 26.
A. H. Bennett, President, A. H. Bennett Co., Minneapolis, Minn., June 27.
Chester A. Middleton, Managing Director, Johns-Manville Corp. of Brazil, Sao Paulo, Brazil, June 27.
H. A. King, Manager, Industrial Dept., The Ruberoid Co., New York City, June 28.
L. B. Palmer-Ball, President, Palmer Asbestos Co., Louisville, Ky., June 29.
Frank P. Schueler, Vice President & Secretary, Asbestos Asphalt & Insulation Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., June 30.
S. E. Breuleux, Asst. Secretary-Treasurer, Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 6.
Charles S. Wood, President, Chas. S. Wood & Co., Newark, N. J., July 6.
A. M. Ehret, Jr., President, Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa., July 11.
H. W. Prentis, Jr., President, Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa., July 11.
George Schafenacker, Treasurer, Asbestos Fibre Spinning Co., North Wales, Pa., July 14.
Thomas L. Gatke, President, Gatke Corporation, Chicago, Ill., July 16.
L. W. Noland, President, Noland Co., Newport News, Va., July 17.

To all these gentlemen we extend best wishes and congratulations on the occasion of their birthdays.

... —

"GASKET MATERIAL" is the title of an article in the May 1943 issue of Modern Plastics, published by Breskin Publishing Co. of New York City.

The article treats mostly of gaskets made by the Detroit Gasket and Manufacturing Company from a plastic material which does not contain asbestos, but has been developed as a substitute for asbestos gasket material, thus releasing asbestos for war purposes where there is no possible substitute.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN--Annual Meeting

That Raybestos-Manhattan stockholders might become acquainted with their officers, directors and keymen, Sumner Simpson, President, wrote each stockholder this year urging them to attend the annual meeting and asking them to luncheon. The meeting was held at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, on April 6th; 250 stockholders attended besides representatives of the Associated Press and financial publications.

The Company had on display in the meeting room exhibits of the war products being manufactured by the four operating divisions—Raybestos Division in Bridgeport, Conn., makers of friction material, asbestos compressed sheet and rubber products; Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Division in Passaic, N. J., makers of industrial and mechanical rubber goods; United States Asbestos Division of Manheim, Pa., makers of asbestos friction materials and asbestos textiles; General Asbestos & Rubber Division of Charleston, S. C., makers of asbestos products. The Canadian Raybestos Company is a wholly owned subsidiary.

The stockholders present plus their representatives owned or controlled over two-thirds of the shares outstanding and as a quorum was present the election of directors was held; all members of the board were re-elected.

After the luncheon, Mr. Simpson devoted forty-five minutes to answering questions from the floor on various aspects of the business.

Mr. Simpson's report to the shareholders outlined the progress of the Corporation during the past year and predicted a continuance of last year's high sales volume. Speaking of manpower, he said:

"We have approximately 1700 of our employees in military service. We have lent several of our key men to the rubber and asbestos divisions of the War Production Board in Washington. We have trained a considerable number of women who are doing a satisfactory job. Many more will have to be trained in 1943. . . . We have had another year of satisfactory human relationships. During this emergency period we find management and labor, employer and employee are a bit more understanding and tolerant than ever before."

. . . —

DR. F. B. LORCH, dealer in Ores, Minerals and Metals in Johannesburg, South Africa, has moved his offices to Mutual Buildings, Commissioner and Harrison Streets.

THE RUBEROID CO. The Board of Directors on May 25th declared a dividend of 15c per share on the capital stock of the corporation, payable June 28, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 15, 1943. A dividend of 15c a share was paid previously this year on March 26.

• BLUE ASBESTOS

The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

MILLBOARD

ROVINGS

POWDER

YARNS

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PROCESSED FIBRES

Unexcelled for use in

ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

• AMOSITE ASBESTOS

This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

Asbestos mattress filler

85% Magnesia insulation

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VERMONT AERIAL TRAMWAY

A mile-long aerial tramway to transport asbestos-bearing rock is in course of construction along one side of the Green Mountains from a newly opened asbestos deposit near Lowell, Vermont, to the mill of Vermont Asbestos Mines, Division of the Ruberoid Company at Eden, Vt.

The tramway is expected to be in operation during July. It will transport approximately 2,500 tons of asbestos bearing rock per day and will insure for the company uninterrupted operation of its facilities at Eden where it has been operating at capacity an open-pit mine and well equipped mill for many years.

The process of mining, transporting, and milling the rock obtained from the Lowell deposits will be virtually continuous. After quarrying, the ore will be loaded by electric shovels into tractor powered cars for transporting to crushers, which will reduce the ore in size for loading into the cars of the aerial tramway. Arrived at the Eden mill the crushed ore will be passed thru huge rotary dryers to remove excess moisture, after which it will be given a final crushing to reduce it to the proper size for milling. Finally the ore will be carried by mechanical conveyors to the mill for separation of the fibre from the mother rock, which then requires fiberizing and grading.

A recent survey, including extensive core drilling, indicates that the asbestos deposits served by the tramway are sufficient to keep the existing mill operating at capacity for many years. The rock carries a high asbestos content. A large proportion of the fibres will be used in the manufacture of asbestos-cement products. Other important uses of Vermont asbestos are for pipe coverings and other insulating materials, brake lining, asbestos paper and various molded products.

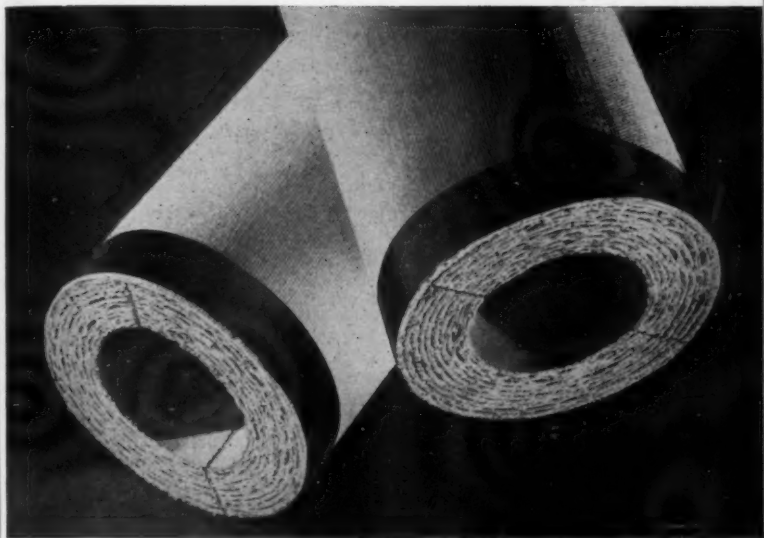
RUBEROID MAKES ASBESTOS-CEMENT PIPE

The Ruberoid Co. has recently added to its list of asbestos-cement products, "Eternit" A/C pressure pipe.

This type of pipe is created by a patented extrusion process which, in addition to providing density and strength, is claimed to insure uniform measurements and extremely smooth surfaces, both inside and out, without machining. For this reason, it is claimed, the pipe can, when necessary, be cut in the field with a hack saw and be coupled immediately without the machine preparation ordinarily required at such joints—an important economy in time, labor and the utilization of short lengths.

The smooth walls are said to reduce friction to a minimum, with resultant high carrying capacity.

It is made in standard length of 13 feet and in diameters up to and including 6 inches. Eventually the line will include all standard sizes. At present it is available only in the Eastern seaboard states.



V-Dent Pipe and Block Insulations

For temperatures up to 500° F.

MANUFACTURED BY:

**NORRISTOWN
MAGNESIA & ASBESTOS CO.**

L. R. HOFF--Forty-three Years with Johns-Manville

On May 7, 1943, L. R. Hoff, President of Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, was tendered a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, by 200 J-M men, in honor of the completion of 43 years of service with the J-M organization.



L. R. Hoff

Forty-three years with Johns-Manville means forty-three years in the Asbestos Industry.

Johns-Manville calls Mr. Hoff their billion dollar salesman because in 1900 when he joined the H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company (one of J-M's predecessor companies) their sales totalled \$1,614,000 annually; the latest sales record of J-M is \$1,332,393,000.

Mr. Hoff was raised on a farm, secured a B.A. degree at the New York University, passed the New Jersey Bar examination, saw service in the Spanish-American War, and in May 1900 joined the J-M organization as a \$15.00 a week stenographer. In 1910 he was manager of J-M's New York Branch; in 1913 he became general sales manager; in 1921, vice president and general manager. When Johns-Manville Sales Corporation was organized in 1929, Mr. Hoff became its president, a position which he still holds.

Mr. Hoff is known by his associates in the J-M organization and in the Asbestos Industry as one of the greatest sales executives in America.

... —

THE PATERSON PLANT of the Union Asbestos & Rubber Company has received the star to its Army and Navy "E" pennant. The award was made at an informal ceremony on May 8th, by Lt. J. S. Turner, U. S. N. R. The original award of the "E" was made on October 31st.

THE BRAKE LINING MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION advise us that their District number in New York City (according to Post Office regulations to facilitate mail delivery) is "17." In addressing them therefore, that number should be placed after New York City.

EDWARD E. JONES--Dies Suddenly

Edward Everett Jones, Secretary of Asbestos Erectors, Inc., Bound Brook, N. J., died suddenly on May 22nd, in his office.

Mr. Jones was born in Washington, D. C., sixty-four years ago, attended the public schools there and also George Washington University.

In 1915 he enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserve and went into active service in 1917 with the rank of Lieutenant (Junior Grade). During the war he was Bridge Officer on the Leviathan, as a Lieutenant, and made a number of trips on that vessel across the Atlantic. At the close of the war he was Lieutenant Commander.

Mr. Jones was an active Mason. At one time in his career he was associated with Thomas A. Edison, Inc., as an "A" questionnaire man. He joined Asbestos Erectors, Inc., in 1941, where he served as Secretary, and was highly respected and loved by his associates in the Company and their business contacts.

— . . . —

"THE ASBESTOS INDUSTRY IN 1942" (Mineral Market Report No. 1047) was released by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior on May 7, 1943. It was prepared by Dr. Oliver Bowles, Chief, Nonmetal Economics Division, of the Bureau of Mines.

Because of the strategic importance of asbestos, no statistics as to production are included in this report, but the Bureau of Mines is continuing the compiling of statistics as ordinarily included, and these will be published after the war.

The report as published, however, contains much information of interest, including such items as the locations of the producing deposits in the United States, with the names of owners of such deposits, prices and new developments in 1942, and brief paragraphs on the deposits of asbestos in foreign countries.

Anyone interested in asbestos should have a copy of this M. M. S. Report No. 1047 on file. It can be obtained by request to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

LEWIS H. BROWN, President, Johns-Manville Corporation, had conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. at the commencement exercises of Brown University, Providence, R. I., held June 2nd.

Mr. Brown, besides his tremendous responsibilities with the firm of which he is President, somehow finds time to devote to public activities connected with the war program. He is now serving, with six other business executives, on an advisory board to suggest how industrial experience may contribute to world wide supply and maintenance of Army Ordnance equipment.

PHIL ZIEGENFUSS, President and Treasurer of Insulating and Materials Company, Contractors and Distributors of St. Louis, Mo., has recently been appointed administrator of the Rationing Board of St. Louis.

Note that the Post Office District number of "ASBESTOS" is "30". The address should therefore read "ASBESTOS", 17th Floor, *Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia 30, Pa.*

PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Copies of patents can be obtained by sending 10c (in coin) to The Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., giving the patent number, date it was issued, name of patentee and name of invention.

Process of Treating Copper. No. 2,311,083. Granted on February 16, 1943, to Harvey S. Rader, Palmerton, Pa. Application May 1, 1941. Serial No. 391,421.

The process of treating articles consisting predominantly of copper, for the purpose of toughening and increasing the resistance of the same to bending, which comprises subjecting the article to boiling for a predetermined period of time in an aqueous bath containing asbestos, magnesium carbonate, potassium nitrate and vinegar. (See page 16).

Asbestos Yarn. No. 2,318,560. Granted on May 4, 1943, to Kurt E. Ripper, Bronxville, N. Y., assignor to American Cyanamid Company, New York City. Application April 30, 1941. Serial No. 391,137.

A process for increasing the mechanical strength of asbestos yarn which includes impregnating yarn essentially composed of asbestos fibres with a melamine-formaldehyde resin syrup, drying the yarn and polymerizing the resin.

Method of Insulating. No. 2,318,744. Granted on May 11, 1943, to George B. Brown, Martinsville, N. J., assignor to Johns-Manville. Application November 30, 1939. Serial No. 306,812.

A method of insulating structures including walls, defining an insulation-sheathing space therebetween, said method comprising having insulating material within said space and withdrawing air from said space at successive locations of deposition of said insulating material by moving air exhausting means along said space in substantially timed relationship to the deposit of the insulating material.

Building Construction with Insulation. No. 2,318,820. Granted on May 11, 1943, to Paul A. Voigt, Bellerose Manor and Johan E. Johansen, Brooklyn, N. Y. Assignors to Johns-Manville Corporation. Application June 4, 1938. Serial No. 211,708. Description upon request.

The following applications, vested in Alien Property Custodian, have been made under the dates noted. Printed copies may be obtained from the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., for 10c (coin or money order); give A. P. C. number.

APC 292,749. Process for the production of Asbestos Cement Slate, possessing increased bending and impact strength. Janos Albert, Budapest. Published May 4, 1943.

APC 248,646. Cement and Asbestos Base Mixture; used as plaster work covering layers or walls. Leon Joseph Bille, Nogent sur Marne, France. Published May 11, 1943.

APC 334,095. Friction Material. Ernst Doetsch, Nurnburg, Germany. Published May 11, 1943.

APC 320,200. Corrugated Fibro-cement Slabs. Giovanni Guerri, Turin, Italy. Published May 11, 1943.

APC No. 310,182. Process for extracting magnesia from water containing convertible magnesium salts, such as sea water, etc. Jean Charles Sailles, Paris, France. Published June 1, 1943.

TRADE MARKS

We have arranged with the National Trade-Mark Company, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., to conduct this department for our readers. The trade-marks have recently been passed for publication by the U. S. Patent Office and are in line for early registration unless opposition is filed.

An advance search without charge on any trade-mark our readers may contemplate adopting or registering has been arranged for. Write us, or send inquiry to the National Trade-Mark Company, mentioning our name.

Celotex. Serial No. 449,669. For many materials made by The Celotex Corporation, Chicago, Ill. Filed December 22, 1941. Published March 2, 1943.

Insutube. Serial No. 455,617. For Thermal Pipe Insulation. Union Asbestos & Rubber Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed September 18, 1942. Published on March 30th, 1943.

Glassbestos. Serial No. 458,849. Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Filed March 1, 1943. For insulating Tape. Published May 5, 1943.

K&M "Century" Apac Board. Serial No. 457,038. Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa. Filed November 25, 1942. For Asbestos Boards, sheets, lumber and building materials in flat and sheet form. Published May 5, 1943.

... —

Also noted in the India Rubber Journal (April 3, 1943 issue), as published in England:

Bestoflex, for asbestos fibres, rovings, yarns, tape, tubing,

diaphragms, mattresses, rubberized asbestos articles, cloth, millboard, paper, and many other asbestos products. Turner Brothers Asbestos Co., Limited, Spotland, Rochdale, Lancs.

Culmino, for asbestos millboards. Edwin Thomas Evans and Edna Beatrice Evans, trading as E. Tarrant Evans & Co., 57 Ophir Road, Bournemouth.

Transcendite, for asbestos millboards. Edwin Thomas Evans and Edna Beatrice Evans, trading as E. Tarrant Evans & Co., 57 Ophir Road, Bournemouth.

Eldorite, for heat insulating and packing materials, and other asbestos products. Cork Insulation & Asbestos Co., Ltd., London.

THIS and THAT

A. S. T. M.

The Forty-sixth Annual Meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 28th to July 2d, at the Hotel William Penn. Fifteen technical sessions are planned. Reports of the various Committees will be presented, including those from Committee C-16 on Thermal Insulating Materials, D-11 on Rubber Products, which will include asbestos compressed sheet material, and D-13 on Textile Materials. If anything of interest to "ASBESTOS" readers develops at these sessions, it will be reported in our pages at a later date.

The Eighteenth Edgar Marburg Lecture will be presented by L. J. Markwardt, Chief, Division of Timber Mechanics, U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis. Its subject will be "Wood as an Engineering Material."

CHEMICAL FORMULAE

The New 1943 Chemical Formulary is now available. It consists of 640 pages of the latest formulae, processes and methods to use in the preparation of marketable products. A chapter on substitutes for scarce material has been added this year. H. Bennett, Editor-in-Chief. Price \$6.00. Order from The Chemical Publishing Co., Inc., 234 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y., or from "ASBESTOS."

THEY NEED THEM!

A new type of asbestos shoe sole is said to be used by German fire fighters. Fine asbestos strands are interwoven into sheets. Then the footwear soles are stamped out in various sizes. These are subjected to a hardening process, treated with chemicals and processed. The asbestos composition is said to wear almost as well as leather and when worn out the old shoes can be reclaimed.—From Science News Letter of Feb. 27, 1943.

NEW ZEALAND DEPOSITS

New Zealand produced 53 tons of asbestos in 1941, according to the Engineering & Mining Journal, and this was valued at £240. Commercial deposits are being opened up at which a treatment plant and power plant have been erected. We understand that there is a large tonnage available and the quantity and grade of fibre is said to be high.

PROMINENT MENTION

"Cemesto" board, made by the Celotex Company is mentioned in Mrs. Roosevelt's column "My Day" in the Philadelphia Record for May 21st. The product is used in the defense housing at Arlington Farms, Va., mentioned by Mrs. Roosevelt in her column.

TIME SAVER

We understand the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. has shortened its corporate name by dropping "and Foundry," thus making the name read "American Brake Shoe Co." This might be a good practice for other firms with long names to adopt. The American Brakeblok at Detroit, brake lining manufacturers, is a division of the American Brake Shoe Company.

... —

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of June 10, 1943

Canadian—

| | Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine (In U. S. Funds) |
|--|---|
| Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1) | \$650.00 to \$750.00 |
| Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry) | 165.00 to 385.00 |
| Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre) | 124.00 to 233.50 |
| Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre) | 62.50 to 82.50 |
| Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre) | 44.00 to 49.50 |
| Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster) | 33.00 to 34.00 |
| Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts) | 14.50 to 29.50 |

Vermont—

| | Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Hyde Park, Vt. |
|--------------------------|--|
| Shingle Fibres | \$62.50 to \$65.50 |
| Paper Stock Fibres | 44.00 to 54.00 |
| Waste | 33.00 |
| Shorts | 14.50 to 28.50 |
| Floats | 19.50 |

Note: Crude Run-of-Mine (Canadian) refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and 2 Crude. Crude Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off grade material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee made as to their correctness.)

May 1943

| | Par | Low | High | Last |
|----------------------------------|-----|------|------|------|
| Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.) | np | 34¾ | 37½ | 37½ |
| Asbestos Corp. (Com.) | np | 23 | 25 | 25 |
| Celotex (Com.) | np | 13¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| Celotex (Pfd.) | 100 | 88½ | 92¾ | 91¾ |
| Certainteed (Com.) | 1 | 6½ | 7½ | 6¾ |
| Certainteed (Pfd.) | 100 | 56 | 61½ | 58 |
| Flintkote (Com.) | np | 18¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| Flintkote (Pfd.) | 100 | 100 | 105½ | 102 |
| Johns-Manville (Com.) | np | 83¾ | 88½ | 88½ |
| Johns-Manville (Pfd.) | 100 | 129 | 132 | 131 |
| Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.) | np | 27¾ | 29½ | 29½ |
| Ruberoid (Com.) | np | 21¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| Thermoid (Com.) | 1 | 7 | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| Thermoid (Pfd.) | 10 | 37¾ | 49 | 48½ |
| U. S. Gypsum (Com.) | 20 | 68 | 72 | 72 |
| U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.) | 100 | 179½ | 190 | 190 |
| U. S. Rubber (Com.) | 10 | 38½ | 43 | 43 |
| U. S. Rubber (Pfd.) | 100 | 118 | 129 | 126¾ |

ASBESTOS



TEXTILES

MAGIC ASBESTOS

WHAT DOES THE WORD **ASBESTOS** MEAN? FOREMOST IN THE MIND OF JOHN PUBLIC IT MEANS **PROTECTION**. IT MEANS SAFETY CURTAINS, INSULATION AGAINST HEAT, A NONCONDUCTOR OF ELECTRICITY. IT MEANS **FIBER** TO THE MANUFACTURER WHO PROCESSES THE MINERAL. IT MEANS TO THE AVERAGE PERSON THE FINISHED PRODUCT OF ASBESTOS: A DISC OF PAPER WITH A METAL RIM, A THIN SHEET COVERING HOT-AIR FURNACE PIPES, A WICK FOR KEROSENE BURNERS, CLUTCH FACINGS, BRAKE LINING, STEAM PACKING. SAFETY WEARING APPAREL, WELDING SCREENS AND CURTAINS, BLANKETS TO SMOTHER INCIPIENT FIRES. IT MEANS A WIDE VARIETY OF TEXTILES ON WHICH CONCISE INFORMATION IS GIVEN IN

ASBESTOS TEXTILES AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

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